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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
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11 CONSUMER FINANCIAL  
12 PROTECTION BUREAU,

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 GLOBAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT, INC.,  
16 d/b/a STUDENT FINANCIAL  
17 RESOURCE CENTER, d/b/a COLLEGE  
FINANCIAL ADVISORY; and

18 ARMOND ARIA a/k/a ARMOND AMIR  
19 ARIA, individually, and as owner and  
20 CEO of GLOBAL FINANCIAL  
SUPPORT, INC.,

21 Defendants.

Case No.: 15-cv-2440-GPC

**ORDER REGARDING  
DEFENDANT’S MOTION TO STAY  
PENDING APPEAL**

**[ECF No. 143]**

22 On August 22, 2021, Defendant Armond Aria (“Defendant”), proceeding *pro se*,  
23 filed the instant Motion to Stay Pending Appeal. ECF No. 143. The motion has been fully  
24 briefed. ECF Nos. 145, 146. Upon consideration of the moving papers and the applicable  
25 law, and for the following reasons, the Court DENIES Defendant’s motion to stay the  
26 execution of judgment pending appeal without a supersedeas bond. However, the Court  
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1 GRANTS a temporary stay of thirty (30) days to allow Defendant an opportunity to post  
2 a supersedeas bond.

3 **I. BACKGROUND**

4 On October 29, 2015, Plaintiff Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (“Plaintiff”)  
5 filed its Complaint against Defendants for alleged violations of various sections of the  
6 Consumer Financial Protection Act (“CFPA”) and 12 U.S.C. §§ 5531, 5536(a)(1)(B),  
7 5564(a) and 5565 in connection with the offering, marketing, sale, and provision of  
8 deceptive student financial aid advisory services. ECF No. 1; *see also* ECF No. 131  
9 (Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint, dropping Counts IV and V against Defendant Aria).  
10 This Court previously stayed the civil proceedings from May 17, 2016 to May 27, 2019  
11 based on an ongoing parallel criminal investigation of Defendant. ECF No. 73. On  
12 January 25, 2021, this Court granted partial summary judgment for Plaintiff against  
13 Defendant Armond Aria and granted Plaintiff’s motion for default judgment against  
14 Global Financial Support, Inc. (“Global”). ECF No. 120. The Court held Defendants  
15 jointly and severally liable for restitution in the amount of \$4,738,028 and a civil money  
16 penalty in the amount of \$10 million, and the Clerk of Court subsequently entered a  
17 Default Judgment that reflected the restitution and civil money penalties against  
18 Defendants. ECF No. 121.

19 On March 29, 2021, this Court entered an Amended Final Judgment and Order for:  
20 (1) a permanent ban on the provision of financial advisory services by Defendants,  
21 whether acting directly or indirectly; (2) a prohibition on deceptive practices in  
22 connection with the advertising, marketing, promotion, sale, or performance of any  
23 consumer financial product or service; (3) a prohibition on violations of Regulation P, 12  
24 C.F.R. § 1016.4(a); (4) a prohibition on using or disclosing customer information except  
25 where requested by a government agency or required by law or court order; (5) an order  
26 that Defendants cooperate fully with CFPB to determine the identity, location, and  
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1 amount of injury with regard to each affected consumer; (6) an order that Defendants pay  
2 redress in the amount of \$4,738,028; (7) an order that Defendants pay a civil money  
3 penalty of \$10 million dollars; and additional monetary, record-keeping, reporting, and  
4 notice requirements. ECF No. 132.

5 Defendant then moved for reconsideration and to stay all proceedings, which  
6 this Court denied. ECF Nos. 131, 135. On May 19, 2021, Defendant noticed an appeal  
7 before the Ninth Circuit, Docket No. 21-55525. ECF No. 139. Defendant was  
8 incarcerated following related criminal proceedings from April 5, 2021 to August 3,  
9 2021. *United States v. Aria*, No. 20-cr-3191, ECF No. 28 (S.D.Cal. Apr. 8, 2021). On  
10 April 9, 2021, the Bureau agreed to Defendant's request to postpone compliance with  
11 certain provisions of the Court's order while Defendant was incarcerated. Schichor Decl.  
12 ¶ 4 (ECF No. 145-1 at 2). The extension lasted until August 18, 2021. *Id.* On August 18,  
13 2021, Defendant improperly emailed the Court with a "request for extension of time to  
14 comply with ECF No. 132," and was advised that the Court would not consider this  
15 informal request. The same grounds contained in that email now form the basis of  
16 Defendant's instant motion, which is short and summary: Defendant requests a stay of  
17 execution of judgment based on the fact that, following Defendant's release from 120-  
18 day custody, Defendant is "now attempting to return to some sense of normalcy, which  
19 includes rebuilding [his] health after having lost nearly 40 pounds" during detention. ECF  
20 No. 143-1 at 2. The motion provides no further rationale, and Defendant has not posted a  
21 bond or other security relating to the requested relief.

## 22 II. DISCUSSION

23 Generally, the district court is divested of jurisdiction over the matters being  
24 appealed once an appeal is filed. *NRDC, Inc. v. Southwest Marine Inc.*, 242 F.3d 1163,  
25 1166 (9th Cir. 2001). However, the district court retains jurisdiction to handle stays of  
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1 judgment and to modify injunctions pending appeal, a limited exception codified in  
2 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure (“Rule”) 62. *Id.*

3 Rule 62 provides that if an appeal is taken, the appellant may obtain a stay of  
4 execution of judgment by posting a supersedeas bond. Fed. R. Civ. P. 62(b) and (d). The  
5 purpose of the supersedeas bond is to secure an appellee from a loss that may result from  
6 the stay of execution. *Rachel v. Banana Republic, Inc.*, 831 F.2d 1503, 1505 n.1 (9th Cir.  
7 1987). While Rule 62 “is silent on the amount of such a bond,” district courts have  
8 discretion to determine the appropriate amount. *ThermoLife International, LLC v.*  
9 *Myogenix Corp.*, No. 13-cv-651-JLS, 2018 WL 1001095, at \*2 (S.D.Cal. Feb. 21, 2018)  
10 (quoting *Inhale, Inc. v. Starbuzz Tobacco, Inc.*, No. 2:11-cv-3838-ODW, 2013 WL  
11 361109, at \*1 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 30, 2013)). “Although practices vary among judges, a bond  
12 of 1.25 to 1.5 times the judgment is typically required.” *Id.* (quoting *Cotton ex rel.*  
13 *McClure v. City of Eureka*, 860 F. Supp. 2d 999, 1029 (N.D. Cal. 2012)).

14 “When a party wishes a court to “depart from the usual requirement of a full  
15 security supersedeas bond,” the burden is on the moving party to show reasons for the  
16 departure from the normal practice.” *Salameh v. Tarsadia Hotel*, 2015 WL 13158486, at  
17 \*2 (S.D. Cal. May 19, 2015) (citing *Poplar Grove Planting & Ref. Co. v. Bache Halsey*  
18 *Stuart, Inc.*, 600 F.2d 1189, 1191 (5th Cir. 1979)). A district court may either waive the  
19 bond requirement or allow the judgment debtor to use some alternative type of security.  
20 *ThermoLife International, LLC v. Myogenix Corp.*, 2018 WL 1001095 at \*1 (S.D.Cal.  
21 Feb. 21, 2018). In determining whether to waive the posting of a bond, courts consider  
22 what are known as the *Dillon* factors: (1) the complexity of the collection process; (2) the  
23 amount of time required to obtain a judgment after it is affirmed on appeal; (3) the degree  
24 of confidence that the district court has in the availability of funds to pay the judgment;  
25 (4) whether the defendant’s ability to pay the judgment is so plain that the cost of a bond  
26 would be a waste of money; and (5) whether the defendant is in such a precarious  
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1 financial situation that the requirement to post a bond would place other creditors of the  
2 defendant in an insecure position. *Dillon v. Chicago*, 866 F.2d 902, 904-04 (7th Cir.  
3 1988); *see ThermoLife*, 2018 WL 1001095; *see also Kranson v. Fed. Express Corp.*, No.  
4 11-cv-5826-YGR, 2013 WL 6872495, at \*1 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 31, 2013) (“Courts in the  
5 Ninth Circuit regularly use the *Dillon* factors in determining whether to waive the bond  
6 requirement.”). “Plaintiffs bear the burden of formulating an alternative plan and the  
7 court will not imagine one of its own.” *Salameh*, 2015 WL 13158486, at \*2.

8 Here, Defendant requests that his compliance with “any district court orders be  
9 stayed until the appellate court rules on the matter.” ECF No. 143-1 at 2. Defendant’s  
10 sole justification is his attempt to “return to some sense of normalcy,” including  
11 “rebuilding [his] health” following his incarceration. *Id.* The Court notes that Defendant’s  
12 request seems to cover the entirety of the Amended Final Judgment and Order, including  
13 its injunctive and prohibitory provisions. Insofar as Defendant may be requesting a stay  
14 of the judgment’s provisions unrelated to restitution and monetary penalties, his request  
15 is denied. Defendant has provided no justification for a stay of any of the non-monetary  
16 provisions of the judgment.

17 Therefore, only Sections VI and VII of the Amended Final Judgment and Order  
18 (ECF No. 132) remain at issue. Defendant’s arguments rest on the fifth *Dillon* factor: a  
19 precarious financial situation that puts other creditors in an insecure position. Defendant’s  
20 Reply Brief argues that he is unable to post a supersedeas bond because he has exhausted  
21 his life savings, needs money to cover living expenses and the costs of his appeal, and if  
22 forced to post a bond of more than \$2000, will be “forced to prematurely file for  
23 bankruptcy because the Bureau can freeze [Defendant]’s personal bank account and start  
24 the proceedings to sell his primary residence while he appeals this case.” ECF No. 146 at  
25 3. In addition, Defendant argues that a bond would place his other creditors, “such as his  
26 Mortgage Company, Home Equity Loan, and Home Association” in an insecure position.

1 Defendant also argues that he is likely to win his appeal, and that he will “comply with  
2 the orders to the extent that he is able.” *Id.* at 4.

3 A sister district court within our circuit found similar arguments unconvincing. In  
4 *United States ex rel. Cafasso v. General Dynamics C4 Systems, Inc.*, No. CV-06-01381,  
5 2010 WL 384594 (D. Ariz. Jan. 29, 2010), Plaintiff Cafasso moved to stay a monetary  
6 judgment entered against her because of her inability to pay either the judgment or the  
7 bond, requesting that the court waive any bond requirement and suggesting the  
8 dissipation of her retirement funds as alternative security. The court, proceeding under  
9 the *Dillon* factors, rejected these requests. It reasoned that Cafasso, who was living on  
10 credit at the time, did not explain how expanding her debt during the requested stay  
11 would leave the judgment creditor “in as good a position later as it would have as a  
12 diligent creditor now,” nor did she explain “why bankruptcy is inadequate to protect her  
13 from execution.” *Id.* at \*4. The court therefore ruled that the judgment creditor was  
14 entitled to execute on its judgment. *Id.*

15 Here, Defendant has not offered any alternative security, and it is not the Court’s  
16 role to “imagine” an alternative to a supersedeas bond on Defendant’s behalf. *Salameh*,  
17 2015 WL 13158486, at \*2. The Court finds that the *Dillon* factors do not weigh in favor  
18 of waiving the bond requirement. As to the first two factors, Defendant has not offered  
19 any arguments or basis for the Court to consider the complexity of the collection process  
20 or the amount of time required to obtain a judgment after it is affirmed on appeal. The  
21 Court is not confident in the availability of funds to pay the judgment, and it is clear from  
22 the moving papers that the Defendant’s ability to pay the judgment is not so plain the cost  
23 of a bond would be a waste of money. As to the final factor, Defendant has asserted a  
24 precarious financial position, but the assertion that he “has practically almost no assets” is  
25 belied by Defendant’s repeated mentions of the residence he owns. ECF No. 146 at 4.  
26 Nor does the Court find it convincing that Defendant’s recent release from incarceration  
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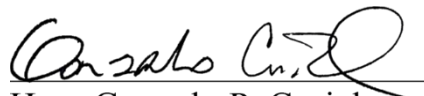
1 constitutes a reason supporting an inability to pay. The Court agrees with Plaintiffs that  
 2 granting an unbonded stay would be contrary to the public interest because Defendant's  
 3 resources may diminish over time, making it more difficult to provide redress and  
 4 recovery to Defendant's former consumers as ordered by this Court. ECF No. 145 at 5.  
 5 *See FTC v. Am. Tax Relief, LLC*, No. 11-6397, 2012 WL 12886917, at \*2 (C.D. Cal. June  
 6 19, 2012) ("[T]he public interest strongly weighs against a stay . . . [where] the alleged  
 7 victims of a fraud have an interest in achieving compensation if they are entitled to it.").  
 8 This is especially true where Defendant himself asserts that his debt is currently  
 9 expanding, as he is borrowing money to cover living expenses. ECF No. 146 at 3.  
 10 Defendant has not met his burden to show why this Court should depart from the usual  
 11 requirement of a full security supersedeas bond in order to grant a stay of judgment  
 12 pending appeal.

### 13 **III. CONCLUSION**

14 Based on the reasoning above, the Court DENIES Defendant's motion for order  
 15 staying enforcement of judgment through appeal without a bond. However, the Court  
 16 GRANTS a temporary stay of thirty (30) days with regard to Sections VI and VII of the  
 17 Amended Final Judgment and Order (ECF No. 132) to allow Defendant an opportunity to  
 18 post a supersedeas bond of \$4,738,028. Once Defendant obtains a bond, Defendant is  
 19 directed to submit to the Court the bond and a proposed order to stay enforcement of  
 20 judgment as to Sections VI and VII of the Amended Final Judgment and Order while the  
 21 appeal is pending. If a bond is not submitted within thirty (30) days, the temporary stay  
 22 shall be automatically lifted.

### 23 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

24 Dated: October 20, 2021

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 26 Hon. Gonzalo P. Curiel  
 27 United States District Judge  
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